

BI-LITERAL CYPHER OF FRANCIS BACON

Following is a statement from Elizabeta W. Galup, who claims to have discovered a cypher in Francis Bacon's works proving him to be both the author of the Shakespearean plays and a son of Queen Elizabeth, heir by right of birth to the throne of England:

To thousands who tread unthinkingly the earth's fair surface, the mineral constitution of the globe, or the history of its formation, is as a sealed book The geologist, however, pointing out the parallel lines in a rock will tell us they indicate the glacial period. From a piece of coal he will describe the forests and plant life which formed the coal measures of the carboniferous era. He finds where volcanic action reveals strata from unknown depths, and reads their history like a printed

In architecture, the ages stamped, each its own peculiarities upon column and temple, and the student of that science will declare the date of the accident or excavation ruins which have brought to view.

We see a tapering obelisk inscribed hieroglyphics, and say this is tian. The eye educated to dis-Egyptian. criminate will study the writings upon the stone that has been preserved from remote ages, and will say, this is the hieroglyphic proper; this ideographic; this the phonetic, or of this or that peculiar character, this is the Egyption hieratic: this the Phoenecian; hese the Cuniform characters of the ancient Persian or Assyrian inscriptions, and few will challenge the correctness of the decipherings.

The savant will tell us that the en-

vironment, the nationality and personality are unmistakably impressed upon the literature of every country, mark the times and character of its people and the stage of its progress. Year by year, decade by decade, uge by age, passed and wrought its change until that period was reached in which the English people of the present day are interested because of the discussion which it has aroused—the latter part of the XVIth and beginning of the XVIIth centuries. Knighthood had XVIIth centuries, Knighthood had passed its flower but the English court still loved the tales of knightly deeds and found delight in the fancles of the 's Calender and Faerle Legitimate drama began to Shepheard's develop, replacing masques and mysteries. History was written and its lessons emphasized by dramatic representations. Essays brought the truth "home to mens' bosoms and business," and experimental science made clear that "there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our

This was the age when Francis Bacon lived and wrote, and fantasy, and essay, and drama began to appear, a first anonymously, and then names of men as authors, whose lives, habits and capabilities presented the incongruous contrasts to the They were days of works published. peril and secret intrigue, when the words from the lips of the courtier were often farthest removed from the thought of the brain, and when all secommunications were committed to cipher.

Of all the weighty secrets of that time none save the Queen of England herself bore any more momentous than that prolific author. So momentous were they that few traces of their import found place upon the public rec-ords in connected or intelligible form, and were supposed to have died with those most intimately connected with

Bacon placed in his De Augmentis Scientiarum the key to a simple but most useful cipher, of his own inven-tion, and we now find that through its instrumentality the secrets so jealously guarded in his life time, were committed to his works, and waited only the hand and vision of a decipherer to be revealed to the ages which should fol-

Because the writer of this article has for seven years worked upon the Ciphers of Bacon, not as a dilettante, but as one who realized the importance and vastness of the undertaking urged on by the fascination of a great discovery and a growing interest in the

and Kidney Trouble so severe he could scarcely walk, was cured by

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S

Favorite



Walter D. Miller, of Delhi, N. Y. writes: "I suffered for years with Kid ney trouble and severe pains in my back, at times I was so bad I could hardly My stomach also troubled me and I frequently had twinges of rheu matism. Is fered a great deal and received no benfiet until I began the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy after taking it a short while it

cured me If you suffer from kidney, liver or bladder trouble in any form, diabetes, Bright's disease, rheumatism, dyspepsia, eczema or any form of blood disease, or, if a woman, from the sicknesses peculiar to your sex, and are not already convinced that Dr. David Kennedy's Fayorite Remedy is the medicine you need, you may have a trial bottle, absolutely free, with a valuable medical pamphlet by sending your name, with post office address to the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondont, N. Y., mentioning

this paper. All druggist: sell Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy in the New 50 cent size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Dr. David Kennedy's Cherry Balsam best for Colds, Coughs, Consumption. 25c, 50c, \$1.90.

governous construction and a second construc developments of it, the statements made concerning the "Bi-literal Cypher of Francis Bacon" are not "uninspired guesses," nor mere conjecture, but such come from knowledge gained by the hardest work and closest application, until the eye has been trained to that degree of discrimination by which like

> hidden things plain. In pursuit of the same objects as other students of things Baconian my own investigations have been in quite a different field from theirs, and have met with most successful, as well as most surprising results, not less sur-prising to myself, than they will be to my readers. I have been glad to sub-mit the results of my years of study for the edification of those interested in the same subject, for they supply missing links in the literature of that era and explain much, if not all, that has been mysterious and difficult of explanation. The last two numbers of Baconiana have presented varied com-ments upon the published results of my investigations. Naturally opinions differ, according to the point of view. Although the things discovered and brought to light are those which have been so diligently sought for, and believed to exist by the deepst students. yet the wider field unexpectedly disclosed and the marvelousness of it all,

that of the geologist, it is able to make

The objections urged against a belief in the cipher disclosures appear in a variety of forms. The astounding revelations are beyond the dreams of the most ardent believers that Bacon's sphere of action and achievements were greater than had been acknowl edged, and some bave gone so far as to think the recent publication of the "Bi-literal Cypher" must have been a ro mantic creation of my own, the words made to fit the differing forms of the Italic letters in the old books, and writ-ten out in imitation of the forms of thought and manner of speech of the old English language, enriched by the vocabulary of the great Francis. To suggest such a thing, with all that it implies, would bring its own refutation,

It is true that the Cipher Story does not in all respects accord, or stop with what has been supposed to be the "facts Authorities do not agree as to what the "facts" were, nor is it believed that all have found place on the records, and historians have filled gaps with deductions and conjectures, some of which have been most extravagant and impossible. Especially does this appear to be true in the light of the cipher disclosures, and whatever of variation there may be will furnish a profitable field for the investigators. and there is little reason to doubt their ultimate harmony. Cyphers would not be used to hide known facts, and could be useful only in recording those that had been suppressed.

Some have given expression to the thought that the Cipher Story shows a most unpleasant phase of character in Bacon, and a lack of that princely spirit which should have actuated the son of Elizabeth, entitled to the throne, in not trying to possess himself of royal power at any cost. Essex, of a more martial spirit, essayed to seize it, when Francis refused to make open claim to being prince, in the face of the denials of the queen—and Essex was beheaded for the attempt. The murder of two princes of the blod royal by Richard rinces of the blod royal by Richard III; the imprisonment and execution of another, by Henry VII; the judging with al rights of Henry VIII, were not remote—quite near enough to chill the blood of the peaceloving student and deter him from making himself suffi-ciently obnexious to invite a similar Later, his own account, in the Cypher, of the reasons for not striv-ing to establish himself upon the throne appear quite adequate—the sucon established by law, and quite satisfactory to the people—"our witnesses dead, our certificates destroyed," etc., (Pages 33, 38, 47, 201, and other references). He submitted to the inevitable as did Prince Napoleon, and as others have done in our own time-for "what will not a man yield up for his

Whether or not Bacon has "told the truth" in the Cipher, is not in the prov-ince of the decipherer to discuss. A decipherer can only disclose what is infolded. As to "slandering the queen" in the statements which the Cipher records—if so, Bacon would not be alone, for the old MSS., and as reliable alone, for the old MSS., and as reliable and recent an authority as the National Dictionary of Biography admit the metherhood of Elizabeth, though they do not give the names of the offspring. This is supplied by the Cipher, written by the one person most likely to know. If the Cipher exists, and we know that it does, there must be some more rea-sonable theory for its being written into so many published books for more than 50 years, than for the purpose of slander of falsification. The peril of its discovery in the early days of its infolding would be enhanced by its being a slander, and the head would have "stood tickle on the shoulders" of any-one guilty of so causeless a crime.

one guilty of so causeless a crime.
Francis would have been more "lunatic" for risking such matter in cipher if not true, than "coward" for not daring openly to proclaim the truth which was being so carefully suppressed.

Many inquiries have reached me, asking "how is the Cipher worked," and expressing disappintment that the inquirer had been unable to grasp the system or its application, it would be difficult to teach Greek or Sanscrit, in a few written lines, or to learn it by a few hours study. It is equally so with the cipher. Deciis equally so with the cipher. Deci-phering the bi-literal cipher, as it appears in Bacon's works, will be impos-sible to those who are not possessed of an eyesight of the keenest, and per-fect accuracy of vision in distinguish-ing minute differences in forms, lines, angles and curves in the printed letters. other things absolutely essential are unlimited time and patience, persistency, and aptitude, love for overcoming quzzling difficulties and, I some treat that prairrain. As not every times think, inspiration. As not every one can be a poet, an artist, an astron-omer, an adept in other branches rejuiring special aptitude, so, and for the quiring special aptitude, so, and for the same reasons, not every one will be able to master the intricacies of the cipher, for in many ways it is most intricate and puzzling.—not in the system itself, but in its use in the books. "It must not be made too plain lest it be discovered too quickly not hid too deep, water the light of day" is the lest it never see the light of day," is the substance of the inventor's thought

substance of the inventor's thought many times repeated in the work.

The system has been recognized, and used, since the day that De Augmentis was published, and had its place in every translation and publication since, but the ages have waited to learn that it was embedded in the original books themselves from the date of his earliest writings (1879 as now known) and invritings (1570 as now known) and in-olded his secret personal history. To disbelieve the cipher because not "every one" can decipher it, would be as great mistake as it would be to say that the translations of the character writings and bieroglyphics of older times, which have been deciphered, were without foundation or significance, because we could not ourselves master them in a few hours of inefficient trial. I would repeat, ciphers are used to

hide things, not to make them plain. The different editions of the same form each a separate study and tell a different cipher story. The two ditions of DeAugmentis form an illustration. The first, or "London" edition, was issued, according to Spedding, in October, 1623. The next, or "Parts" edition, was issued in 1624. They differ n the italic printing, and some errors in the second do not occur in the first. The 1624 edition has been deciphered; and the hidden story appears in the "Bi-literal Cypher" (page 310). The 1623 edition has not, as yet, been deciphered. It seems to be a rare edition. I found a

SAVED BY A MINISTER FROM A TERRIBLE DEATH.

The Story of the Rescue as Told by the Man Himself-To the Knowledge and Confidence of the Rev. Ernest Graves He Owes His Life.

David Collins, a coal-miner, employed in one of the mines at New Straitsville, Ohio, had a narrow escape from a horrible death. He tells the story himself

as follows: "While I was at work in the mine he says, "I began to notice a feeling of oppression. It came upon me very gradually but steadily grew worse and worse until finally I became really sick. My stomach was most affected. It be-came very sensitive and would not retain food at all. My bowels also trou-bled me, my limbs were swollen and I had frequent hemorrhages of the teeth and gums and nose. For nine months was under a physician's care but kept growing worse till I was obliged to stay in bed. After I had been in bed three days six different physicians called and all pronounced my case in-curable. They said I had pernicious anaemia—one of the most hopeless of

Then, when the doctors acknowledged that they had done all they could, and I could not take their medicine, nor could they prescribe anything else the Rev. Ernest Graves, pastor of the Baptist church here, suggested the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My stomach retained the pills when the physicians' medicines produced the greatest distress. As near as nurses could judge immediate refollowed

"There is only this to add: my death was hourly expected and upon taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills according to lirections I left my bed in a few weeks and was on the way to recovery, I con-tinued their use and was cured. Many others hereabouts are using this won derful medicine with excellent results. The Rev. Ernest Graves, paster o the Baptist church, New Straitsville, to whom Mr. Collins refers, speaks of his

case as follows: "We have a striking example of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have done in this community at the present time, a case that borders on the miraculous. It is that of David Collins, a member of my church and a very valuable helper in it. A few months ago he was taken very sick and was given up to die by six doctors. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured him, and thoroughly that now this man who the doctors said must die can be found any day working in the coal-mine. I count it a great privilege to be able to say I advised, nay, rather I insisted upon his taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.
"I have great confidence in these pills

and firmly believe them to be all that is claimed for them. This confidence has been brought about in various ways. In the first place this remedy was brought especially to my notice by my wife's brother who had suffered from anaemia and was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Since learning of the fact I have always deemed it my duty to advise the use of this medicine to all I meet who are suffering with that or kindred disorders." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale

People will never fail to effect a cure if used persistently for a reasonable length of time. They may be had of all druggists or direct from the Dr. Wil-liams Medicine Co., six 50 cent boxes for two dollars and a half, postpaid on receipt of price.

copy in the British museum, one in the Bodleian library at Oxford, two in Cambridge, and one in the choice collections of old books in the library of Sir Edwin

Durning Lawrence.

In the course of my work, Marlow'e's
Edward Second had been deciphered
before De Aumentis was taken up. At the end of Edward Second occurs this "veiled" statement, referring to De Augmentis (page 152 Bi-literal Cypher.

"... the story it contains (our twelft kings nativity since our sovereign, whose tragedy we relate in this way) shall now know the day . ." Had Francis succeeded to the throne, he would have been twelfth king (omitting the queens) after Edward Second hence the inference that De Augmen-tis would contain much of his personal history. My disappointment was great when instead of this the hidden matter was found to be the Argument of the Odyssey, something not anticipated, or wanted, and would never have been the result of my own choice or imagination At the close of the deciphered work in Burton's Anatomy, in which the Argument of the Iliad was so unexpectdly found-another great disappointment-is this "veiled" statement: (page 309)

". while a Latin work—De Aug-mentis—will give ald upon the other (meaning the Odssey). As in this work (meaning the Iliad) favorite parts are enlarged (in blank verse) yet as it lendeth ayde . . . " etc., -i. e. sets a pattern for the writings out of the Odyssey in the word cipher. This explained the 1625 edition and the inference is that the 1623 edition will disclose the personal history referred to on page 152.

In the 1624 edition there are some er rors in the illustration of the cipher methods and in the Cicero epistle which do not occur in the 1623 edition. The Latin words midway on page 282, "qui pauci sunt" in the 1623 edition, are "qui parati sunt" in the 1625, page 309, -an error referred to on page 10 of the introduction of the "Bi-literal Cypher" as wrong termination, there being too many letters for the group, and one letter must be omitted. Other varia-tions show errors in making up the forms on pages 307 and 308 in the 1624 edition, whether purposely for confusion or otherwise, it is impossible to tell. The line n page 307,

"Exemplum Alphabeti Bibormis," should be placed above the bi-formed alphabet an page 30s, while "Exemplum Accommodationis"

should be placed above the example of the adaptation just preceding. The repetition of twelve letters of the bi-formed alphabet could hardly be called



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Dose.

Small Price.

printer's error, as they are of another form, unlike those on the preceding page, and may be taken as an example of the statement that "any two forms will do." In these illustrations the letters semed to be drawn with a pen and are a mixture of script and peculiar forms, and unlike any in the regular fonts of type used in the printed fonts of type used in the printed tter. No part of the cipher story s embodied in the script or pen letters on these pages. Whether or not the on these pages. Whether or not the changing of the lines was done purposely, the grouping of the Italic letters from the regular fonts is consecutive as the printed lines stand, *the wrong make-up causing to break in the connected narration. There are many statements throughout the "Bi-literal Cypher," such as are noted in Edward Second and in Burton. To the decipherer they have a meaning, indicating what to look for and where to find that which is necessary for cor-rect and completed work, as well as o guard against errors and incorrect

ranslation.

My researches among the old books in the British museum the past season have borne rich fruit, for there were found the earlier cipher writings. Shepheard's Calendar, which appeared anonymously in 1579, contains the first, and discloses the signification of the mysterious initials "E. K." and the identity of this person with the author of the work. The cipher narrative begins thus: "E. K. will be found to be nothing less than the letters signify ing the future sovereign or England's king * * * In the event of death of Her Mafi who bore in honorable wedlock, Robert, now known as sonne to Walter Devereaux, as well as him who now speaketh to the unknown aid-ant decypherer * * * we, the eld-est borne should by divine right of a law of God, and made binding on mar inherit scepter and throne * * We devised two cyphers, now used for the first time, for this said history, as safe, clear and undecipherable, whilst containing the keys in each which open the most important. * * * Till a decypherer find a prepared or readily discovered alphabet, it seemeth to us almost impossible, save by divine gift and heavenly instinct, that he should be able to read what is thus revealed.'
Following Shepheard's Calender, the works between 1579 and 1590, so far deciphered (but as yet unpublished) are: Arraignment of Paris, 1584. Mirrour of Modestie, 1584. Planetomachia, 1585.

Treatise of Melanchely, 1586. Two editions of this were issued the same The first year, with differing Italies. ends with an incomplete cipher word which is completed in the second for the continued narration, thus making evident waich was first published, uness they were published at the same

Euphues, 1587; Morando, 1587. These two also join together, with an incom-plete word at the end of the first finding its completion in the commence-ment of the cipher in the second. Perimedes the Blacke-smith, 1588; Pandosto, 1588. These two also Join

Spanish Masquerado, 1589. Two editions of this work bear date the same year, but have different Italicising. In one edition the cipher story is com-plete, closing with the signature: "Fr. In the other the story is not Prince. complete, the book ending with an incomplete cipher word, the remainder of which will be found in some work near that date which has not yet been indicated and deciphered.

These, while not all the works in which cipher will be found between the years 1579 and 1590, unmistakably connect the earlier writings with those of later date than 1590, which have been deciphered—as published in the "Bi-literal Cypher"—so that we know that the cipher writings were being contin uously infoided in Bacon's works, from the first to the last of his literary pro-

ELIZABETH WELLS GALLUP. THE "GOOD OLD TIMES" FARMER

The American of the revolutionary period was an extremely poor farmer. Looking back on his methods and his work, it is hard to say which were the most crude, his implements or his ideas. He used a wooden plow: he was afraid an iron one would "poison the

He had not yet learned that glanders was contagious, and would work and stable healthy stock alongside of stock affected by it, and wonder what there was in the soil, air or climate that car-

He didn't understand the use of fer-tilizers, and instead of spreading his barnyard manure on his fields, he let it accumulate around his barn until the approaches were impassable. Then he dug the barn out and moved it. Instead of rotating crops to save his soil, he planted according to the phases

of the moon.

There were few sheep in the country and other live stock was poor and

scanty.
In Virginia the belief prevailed that it would kill cows to house and milk them in the winter.

Transportation was poor and continued so for a long time. The roads could not have been worse. Markets were scattered and far between.

Each farm attempted to be self-sustaining in as large a degree as possible. What the farmer couldn't grow or his

What the farmer couldn't grow or his wife couldn't make they went without. Wasteful methods of tillage eventually exhausted a soil originally rich, and in the reign of Andrew Jackson agriculture had fallen into such an alarm-

ing state of neglect and inefficiency that the government had to come to its re-Through the efforts of Henry L. Ellsworth, commissioner of patents, a bur-eau was established in the patent office, which developed into the ment of agriculture. By aid of that de-partment principally farming has been

A GOOD TREE WASH.

A good tree wash is often worth many times what it costs to apply and will do much toward preventing the attack of Insects. A one-pound can of concentrated lye dissolved in two or three gallons of water makes a very good tree wash says Field and Farm. An-other good wash can be made of one-half pint of tar, one-half pint of carbolic acid and two gailons of soft soap. These washes can easily be applied with an old whitewash brush or a swab made out of old rags tied on the end of a stick. These washes should be applied two or three times to the trunk and large limbs during the spring before the buds come out.

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Chattanooga Medicine Co.: "I ask for advice for the treatment of my complaint. I hear a great many women in my condition were cured by Wine of Cardui, so I send for the medicine."

The medicine was sent her and August 13, 1900, she wrote again, the following:

"Perhaps you will remember Mrs. W. H. "If every suffering woman has the same experience with Wine of Cardui that I had, Jones, who wrote you six months ago asking your medicine certainly will be most popular. About a year ago I began to have a worn out tired feeling with lassitude, pains in the back and head which kept increasing it. I suffered terribly at monthly periods for every mouth. I felt that I needed something, three years. I would some times go for mend Wine of Cardui and Thedlord's but to get the right medicine was the trouble. I finally decided on your Wine of Cardui and only needed to take three bottles have my health back again and am expectseven months with no flow at all. Now I Black-Draught." ing to be confined in January. I cannot praise

W HEN Miss Rose Owens, who has a your medicine enough."

Over 10,000 cured wo Over 10,000 cured women besides Miss ills. We say emphatically, it never falls ment service at Washington, D.C., Owen and Mrs. Jones have written letters to benefit. Over 1,000,000 women have decided to try Wine of Cardui, she made like these, telling of the cures Wine of been cured by Wine of Cardui. Everyday a wise choice. Over a million women have Cardui has worked for them. One of the hundreds of sufferers are writing to our been relieved of female weakness by this grateful women is Miss Alice Daulton, of Ladies' Advisory Department. The letters same Wine of Cardui. It is not a strong Bon Air, Tenn., who writes:

medicine but may be taken every day in "I am glad to say that since I have been advice. Mrs. Jones was cured by followthe year by any woman with benefit. It taking Winc of Cardul and Thedford's Black- ing the advice which was freely given ber does not force results, but corrects de- Draught I feel much better in every way. by the Ladies' Advisory Department. Miss rangements of the menstrual organs. It The medicine has done me a lot of good and Owens and Miss Daulton were cured withstrengthens the nervous system, gives tone I am getting along nicely, and shall continue out advice by just buying a \$1.00 bottle of to the bodily functions, acts directly on the its use as long as I can get it. Nothing I Wine of Cardui from their druggists and genital organs, and is the finest tonic for have taken during the past three years has taking this great medicine in the privacy women known to the science of medicine. done what your medicines have done for of their homes. No doctor's examination, For all the aches and drains attendant on me. I recommend it to all ladies I meet, treatment or advice is necessary. You the ailments peculiar to women, Wine of and especially to those in the same condition have read what these three cured women Cardui is the staunchest guardian of her I was in. Mrs. Evans, of Bon Air, whom have written. Is this not enough to lead I induced to try your wonderful medicine, is you to determine to be rid of suffering?



improving fast. I still continue to recom-If you are a suffering woman we would

say to you that Wine of Cardui seldom fails to completely cure any case of female are opened by persons competent to give

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